

D-3130

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. E. REGISTRY
3130.
SECTION 2
Date: April 14, 1932

Subject (in full) Former Russian Grand Dukes' alleged intention to visit Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Prakash Forwarded by D.S. Prakash

With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Times" of April 6, 1932 containing an article entitled "Russian Emigrants and Far East", Enquiries show that the information regarding a former Russian Grand Duke's expected arrival in Shanghai in connection with plans for the creation of a "buffer state" in the Maritime Province, is entirely unfounded. Moreover, it is regarded in certain Russian circles as a provocation on the part of the Soviet, with a view to once more denouncing the intrigues of the "White Guards" directed against the peaceful Proletarian Republic.

The original information regarding the two former Russian Grand Dukes- Dmitry Pavlovitch and Nikita Alexandrovitch proposed trip to the Far East appeared in the "Harbin Times", a pre-Japanese newspaper published in the Russian language in Harbin. It was republished on March 31, 1932 by the "Vechnoe Vremia", a local Russian evening newspaper, as "an information from foreign sources in Harbin". On April 1, an article appeared in the "Shanghai Zaria"- another Russian newspaper published by the same editor, Mr. Lomich, in Shanghai, - to the effect that the report in the "Vechnoe Vremia" had been confirmed by a telegram from Paris, according to which the Grand Dukes' proposed trip to the Far East was in connection with General Gaidar and the movement in favour of the establishment of a "White buffer state" in the Maritime Province.

The absurdity of the above report was made sufficiently clear in the "Sieve" leading article of April 2, 1932 entitled "Stupidity or Provocation". It was pointed out in this article that General Gaidar's connection with agents of the Moscow G.P.U. had been denounced in Russian newspapers in Paris.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

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last February and that the two Grand Dukes certainly had nothing whatever to do with adventurers of Gaida's type or with the movement for the establishment of a "White buffer state".

Although it is evident that both the "Vechernee Vremia" and the "Shanghai Zaria" have been misled into publishing this "sensation", neither of these newspapers have published a formal denial of the report in question. In the meantime the Soviet press was not slow in seizing the opportunity of quoting Russian newspapers in Shanghai in order to denounce the activities of the "White Guards".

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
15.4.32.

Translation of an article appearing in the " Vechnnee Vremia"
of March 31, 1932

GRAND DUKES DMITRY PAVLOVITCH AND NIKITA ALEXANDROVITCH COMING
TO SHANGHAI

Information of a private character from foreign sources in Harbin has been received to-day, to the effect that the Grand Dukes Dmitry Pavlovitch and Nikita Alexandrovitch are expected shortly to arrive in the Far East from Europe.

According to this information the two Grand Dukes are undertaking this trip in conformity with instructions from Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch and with a view to obtaining first-hand information regarding Russian Emigrants living in the Far East.

The Grand Dukes Dmitry Pavlovitch and Nikita Alexandrovitch are two of the most prominent members of the Romanov Dynasty participating in the active work of unification of Russian Emigrants but at the same time their activity in exile has been very discreet and they abstained from joining any particular political group or organization.

It is of interest to note that Grand Duke Dmitry Pavlovitch after visiting the Far East intends to remain in Shanghai for a prolonged period.

The two Grand Dukes will travel incognito.

THE OBJECT OF GRAND DUKES' PROPOSED ARRIVAL IN THE FAR EAST.

The report of "Vechernee Vremia" received from foreign sources in Harbin, regarding the Grand Dukes Dmitry Pavlovitch and Nikita Alexandrovitch proposed trip, has been confirmed by a telegram from Paris addressed to a certain political organization in Shanghai. The telegram also mentions the Grand Dukes' intention to visit Shanghai.

The telegram was received from Professor Vsevolodoff, Paris representative of General Gaida, who when requested from Shanghai, gives information on decisions adopted in certain political circles in connection with the movement in favour of the establishment of a "White Buffer State" in the Far East.

It appears from the telegram that this movement has taken a concrete form and that about April 20, the Staff of the future organization will leave for the Far East with General Gaida at the head, who will be released from gaol on April 7 after having served a sentence of imprisonment for his political activity in Czechoslovakia. It also appears from the telegram that one of the Grand Dukes will be at the head of the movement.

It is believed in the circles which received the above telegram, that "General Gaida's Staff" will arrive here about the middle of May.

With the arrival of this Staff as well as with a general animation in Russian emigrants circles, is connected the fact that the Japanese banks have delayed payment of Y.1,500,000 to Ataman Semeneff and to the Peasants' Union, as was reported in another telegram received yesterday.

It is said that the question of payment of the above sum will be decided after the arrival of "General Gaida's Staff" in Japan en-route to Shanghai. Then the question will be decided as to who shall receive Y.1,500,000.

6 avril 1932

Nouvelles absurdes au sujet des projets des Russes blancs en Extrême-Orient

Paris, 5 avril

Une grande sensation a été causée ici, dans les milieux politiques, par un rapport de la presse russe annonçant que les milieux d'émigrés russes se préparent à prendre une part active dans les événements d'Extrême-Orient.

Les journaux russes de Shanghai auraient reçu de Paris un message signé du professeur Zevolodoff, représentant de deux anciens grands-ducs, annonçant le départ imminent de l'un d'eux pour Shanghai, en vue de la création d'un état tampon dans les provinces maritimes. Le grand-duc, dit-on, serait accompagné de son état-major et du général tchécoslovaque Gajda, qui joua un rôle actif dans l'intervention étrangère en Sibérie en 1919-1920, et qui est tombé, depuis, en disgrâce dans son propre pays.

Le général Gajda serait mis à la tête de détachements russes, qui seraient appelés à jouer un rôle actif dans la création du nouvel état. Il serait placé ensuite au commandement de toute l'armée du nouvel état.

Transcraan-Kuo-Min

N. D. L. R. — Nous donnons sous les plus expresses réserves cette nouvelle, qui nous paraît tout simplement absurde.

Japanese Paper Tells Of Czarist Plot In Siberia

Shanghai Russian Press
Reports Plans For
Buffer State

Sensational reports bearing on White Russian plans for anti-Soviet activity in Siberian maritime provinces have been published by local Russian papers here during the last few days.

A reprint from the Harbin Times, Japanese-owned Russian paper, published here says that Grand Duke Dmitri, last reported in London, and Grand Duke Nikita, head of the Russian emigrants, are planning to organize an expedition to create a buffer state of the Maritime provinces and that Grand Duke Dmitri would soon leave for Shanghai to perfect plans.

Other reports link the notorious Czechoslovakian general, Gajda, with anti-Soviet schemes. He is to be released from prison in Prague tomorrow, it is said, and will then leave for the Far East in a ship to join Ataman Semenov to organize 2,500,000 left by a czarist Russian military attaché with Japanese help in 1917 and thereafter will lead a campaign in Siberia possibly in conjunction with Grand Duke Dmitri.

The majority of local Russians are said to dislike Gajda for his connection with the socialist activities in Vladivostok during the early days of the Russian revolution.

Paris Hears Of Plans
PARIS, April 5. (Transocean).—A sensation was created in political quarters here by advices from Moscow quoting a report published by the Russian press to the effect that Russian emigre quarters are preparing for an active part in Far Eastern developments.

It is stated that Russian papers in Shanghai are in receipt of a message from Paris, signed by Professor Zevolodov, the representative of two former grand dukes, announcing the imminent departure of a former grand duke for Shanghai in connection with plans for the creation of a buffer state in the Maritime provinces.

WHITE GUARD BUFFER STATE PLAN CHARGED

USSR President Declares
Scheme Afoot To Sever
Maritime Provinces

MOSCOW, April 4. (Tass).—Addressing the plenum of the Central Council of the Osoviachim (Society for the Promotion of Aviation and Chemistry), M. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissioners, said that the whole attention of the U.S.S.R. is at present focused on the work of socialist construction.

"This does not mean," he pointed out, "that while building Socialism the U.S.S.R. can forget the foreign capitalist encirclement or its international obligations. The imperialists do everything possible, especially of late to remind us of our tasks in the defense of the U.S.S.R. from outside aggression."

"Capitalism continues writhing in the throes of the economic crisis. In search of a solution of the crisis the ruling groups in the capitalist countries increasingly incline to policies of foreign adventures. The allies do not and cannot explain economic development in the preparation of war plans. The leaders of the bourgeois classes have always been active."

"The latest anti-Soviet schemes of M. Gajda, that even now the ministerial offices of certain capitalist governments are planning new imperialist wars, and that the preparation for an attack on the U.S.S.R. is not being overlooked."

"The fact that plans for new imperialist wars are being prepared more and more openly revives some of the adventures in the White Guard camp. In connection with events in the Far East, White Guards are busily hatching plans to sever the Maritime Provinces from the Soviet Union and establish there a White Guard 'buffer' state to fight the U.S.S.R. with foreign imperialist aid."

"The White Guard adventurers," went on M. Molotov, "are, however, split into two camps. One of these camps is prepared to embark on any and all adventures against the U.S.S.R. and enter openly in the service of foreign capital."

"The other camp realizes the utter hopelessness of this adventure but is not prepared to give up hope of a real intervention. It wishes out vigilance and preparation must be all the greater."

3438

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1932

RUSSIAN EMIGRES AND FAR EAST

Alleged Preparations For Active Role In Developments

PARIS, Apr. 5.—A sensation was created in political quarters here by advices from Moscow quoting a report published by the Russian press to the effect that Russian emigre quarters are preparing for an active part in Far Eastern developments.

It is stated that Russian papers in Shanghai are in receipt of a message from Paris, signed by Professor Zevolodov, the representative of two former Grand Dukes, announcing the imminent departure of a former Grand Duke for Shanghai in connection with plans for the creation of a buffer state in the Maritime Province. The Grand Duke, it is stated, will be accompanied by his staff, and by General Gajda, the Czech-Slovak who played an active role in the Siberian intervention in 1919-1920 and had since fallen into disgrace in his own country.

General Gajda, it is declared, will be placed in charge of the Russian detachments which are to play an active role in the creation of the new state, and will later be placed in command of the entire army of the new state. Trans-ocean-Kuo Min.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. S. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 9130.
18.3.34.

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1932

A Russian Ramification

The recurring rumors of a Russo-Japanese understanding in Manchuria gain weight through the insistence of Japan that no neutral participation in negotiations looking toward a Manchurian settlement will be accepted. Japan states in no uncertain terms that the Manchurian question will not be submitted to arbitration. In fact there is every reason to expect that every move toward an investigation will be blocked in so far as it lies within the power of Tokyo. This fact casts doubt on the persistent denial from Moscow and Tokyo of a secret Russo-Japanese agreement.

Whether they want to be or not, the powers are involved in the general affair of which the Manchurian campaign is a part. Virtually all the first class powers of the world are represented in the Shanghai war, represented by armed forces which may be called into action in some manner almost any time. The presence of those troops there makes the nations indirect parties to the Manchurian situation, because all the statements Japan has made and can make will never render the Manchurian and Shanghai affairs separate and unrelated. They are related, are likely to be more distinctly related than they yet have been. For that reason the

powers have every reason to be concerned about the reports pertaining to a Russo-Japanese agreement.

The Manchurian situation led Japanese troops to Shanghai, where they already have encountered some international complications and where they are likely to encounter still further ones. By following the same chain of connections on a backward course the nations represented at Shanghai are likely to be involved in the Manchurian situation at any time and always are directly or indirectly interested in any developments affecting that situation. —Enterprise.

Reg. attach to file.
JBB 18/3.

O/c S.B. information.

Translation

DR 14/13

S. B. D. 31/80.

of an article from the " SHANGHAI ZARIA" of March 1932 entitled :-

" ASSOCIATION OF RUSSIAN RESIDENTS IN MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA COMES ASUNDER"

After too short an existence the " Association of Russian Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia" has fallen to pieces. The majority of the initiators and founders of this association have published a declaration to the effect that they have resigned from their posts in the Central Governing Board, and in the Governing Board of the Mukden branch.

This declaration is considered by leading Russian circles in Mukden and Harbin as being an outcome of a wrong conception of the nature of public work on the part of the association as a whole, as well as on the part of the majority of its individual leaders.

The association came into existence immediately after the events in Manchuria in order to utilize the natural impulse of the local Russian population to unify themselves and participate in the construction of the new state.

This idea, quite sound in substance, was however carried out in an improper manner.

Several persons who have no connections with the large masses of emigrants, attempted to bring about the unification on their own initiative and to place the Russian population before an accomplished fact. Several public workers attempted to exploit the situation in order to monopolize the right to represent the emigrants.

Mukden, where comparatively few emigrants reside, was made the centre of the new association and Harbin, where the masses of the Russian population are concentrated, was left on the boundary.

No wonder that this attempt met with an opposition on the part of leading emigrants' organizations in Mukden and especially in Harbin.

Moreover, it became evident recently that the attitude of the Chinese and Japanese circles towards the association was unfavourable, although rumours had been spread by representatives of the association to the effect that they had the support of these circles.

After all these facts had come to light, the members of the Central Governing Board became alarmed. A number of resignations followed, with the evident tendency to sever connections with the association as soon

as possible.

At the present time the association is in a state of self-liquidation, and its existence may be considered as terminated.

The declaration signed by seven principal members of the association reads as follows:-

" We, the undesignated members of the Central Governing Board and the Governing Board of the Mukden Branch of the Association of Russian Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia, being partisans of a true unification of Russian emigrants, disapprove of the discord caused by tactless and illegal acts of the President of the Central Governing Board who disregarded the opinions of members of the the Board. We decline every responsibility for his acts and for the acts of other members of the Board who are in Harbin and who thereby make it impossible for the Governing Board to exercise control over the activity of the association as a whole.

Therefore, we decided to resign from the posts of members of the Central Governing Board, the Governing Board of the Mukden Branch and the membership of the association of Russian Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Members of the Central Governing Board:-

L.I. Korniloff, P.S. Karganoff, I.V. Sovaleff, G.I. Klerge.

Members of the Governing Board of the Mukden Branch:-

V.A. Podlessoff, P.N. Beloff and I.M. Meleshko.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. L. REGISTRY
Section D. 3120
Date March 15, 1932

Subject (in full) Russian Detachments employed as Railway Guards on the
Mukden-Shenbaikwan Railway.

Made by D. S. Tchenomshansky. Forwarded by J. B. K. S.

Further to the reports contained in the attached file, information has been received, that the formation of the Russian Railway Guard Detachment is being carried out under the direction of the well known Ataman Semenoff, former dictator of Transbaikial Province. His scheme is to utilize this unit in order to perfect his organization of a skeleton army to assist the Japanese in the event of an offensive being launched by them against Outer Mongolia or Soviet Russia.

Companies already formed are commanded by General Maltsken (file D.675) a friend and associate of Ataman Semenoff. Malaken was formerly employed for some time with General Chang Chung Chang. He was arrested by the Chinese military on suspicion of espionage, but was released on the ground of insufficient evidence. It is believed that his arrest was the result of a difference of opinion with N.D. Merkuloff, General Chang Chung Chang's Advisor. General Malaken is popular among the ex-soldiers of Chang Chung Chang's forces, who compose the main part of Railway Guard.

Attached herewith is a translation of an extract from the "Vechnere Vremia" of March 11, 1932 on the subject of 'Russian Railway Guard'.

J. Tchenomshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg.
Copies have been sent to
the usual authorities.
free.

Please
J. B. K. S.
16:3:32.

Translation of an article from the "VECHERNEE VREMIA" of March 11,

1932 entitled:-

"RUSSIAN RAILWAY GUARDS IN MANCHURIA RECEIVE BATTLE BAPTISM"

The formation of the first Russian detachment for the purpose of guarding the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway appears to have brought good result.

More volunteers for similar detachments are being recruited in Harbin at present. The second and third companies of the detachment having been brought up to the full strength will be despatched shortly for service, while the fourth company is in a state of formation.

Conditions of service - \$ 50 per month, free rations etc. - attract many Harbinlanders who were unable to find employment. The majority of recruits are ex-service men of Marshal Chang Chung Chang's army.

The Russian detachment wears the same uniform as the Japanese gendarmes. Upon enlistment they receive Yen 30 and a free passage to the place of service. The bulk of the detachment is concentrated at Goubantsze station on the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway.

Relatives of the volunteers in Harbin have been informed that the detachment has already received baptism in battle. The first engagement took place in the region of Goubantsze station where the detachment met a gang of bandits twice as strong. After a short fight the bandits fled after losing considerable number of their men. There were no casualties on the part of the Russian detachment. The second fighting took place when a Russian vanguard met a large gang of bandits who were armed with machine guns. The Russians suffered seven casualties on this occasion, it is reported. The names of killed and wounded men are not known yet as no official information has yet been received regarding the latter fight.

DBB, 5/3

Moscow Charges Japan With War Move On Russia

Semi-Official Istvestia Alleges Discovery Of Documents Outlining Invasion Plans; Red Far Eastern Defenses Being Strengthened

MOSCOW, March 4.—(Transocean)—Revealing the fact that Russia is preparing for any overt military move on the part of Japan and employing extremely candid language in doing so, Istvestia today broke the reserve hitherto maintained by the Soviet press in commenting on the trend of developments in Manchuria. The semi-official journal frankly charges Japan with preparing for war upon the Soviets and as frankly tells Tokyo that Moscow is preparing for any and all emergencies and means to win such a war, if ever it should materialize.

Though the direct occasion of the sensational declaration of policy is a statement made by a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office, accusing Russia of plotting against Japan, it is quite obvious that the Soviet Government has only availed itself of the opportunity for setting forth its views on the matter and for defining once for all its attitude towards Japan which, the editorial is careful to emphasize is essentially one of peace.

Policy Of Peace

"From the very outset of the conflict," the semi-official organ insists, "the Soviet Union adopted an attitude of firm neutrality. There can of course be no doubt of the sympathies of all toilers in the Soviet land for the Chinese people, pauperized and brutalized by imperialism. But these sympathies for the Chinese workers and peasants, in no way allowed to sway the Soviets from the path of the policy of non-interference which is but the logical result of the general policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union. Thanks to this persistent neutral attitude of the Government towards Manchurian developments, all the provocative and slanderous attacks against the Soviet collapsed one after another. Even the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yoshimawa has publicly testified to Russia's peaceful policy in a speech in the Japanese parliament."

Having thus cleared the ground, Istvestia assumes the offensive, declaring "all our genuine and sincere efforts at preserving peace notwithstanding, we are witnessing to-day the continuation of anti-Soviet intrigues in Manchuria; we are witnessing a whole system of provocative measures whose significance must not be underestimated. There is now developing near our Far Eastern borders a situation which is requiring our closest attention. An illustration of this is provided by the statement made by a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, that up with bad faith and cunning a dash to be inevitable in the near future, because Russia in Manchuria is alleged to have used the Bolsheviks to the Japanese."

On the Japanese claim of Red troop massing around Vladivostok, the semi-official organ declares that, "the Soviet Union, after a careful analysis of the facts, thinks it imperative to strengthen its border defenses and, particularly, increase its garrisons along the Far Eastern frontier line. We do not of course have any intention of concealing all this. The Soviet Government which pursues an open and consistent policy of peace has no reason whatever to hide from the masses its estimate of the situation. This estimate plainly shows that the least the Soviet Union can do in the present situation is to take all necessary and all possible measures for the protection of the inviolability of her frontiers against any attack."

"We cannot ignore," the journal adds, "the fact that responsible representatives of military circles in Japan and highly placed officials as well as openly discussing the question of an attack upon Soviet Russia and the annexation of the Maritime and Baikal Provinces. Indeed, we are in the possession of documents emanating from the highest Japanese military circles setting forth plans for an attack upon Soviet Russia and the seizure of Soviet territory."

War Plans Alleged

Istvestia then goes on to quote from these documents. One paragraph states that, "on the question of whether Japan should make war upon Russia, I consider it necessary for Japan to adopt a policy towards the Soviet Union and to be prepared to begin war at any moment. The cardinal objective of this war must consist not so much of safeguarding Japan from Communism, but of the capture of the Russian Far Eastern Siberia."

Another document quoted by Istvestia reads as follows: "Taking into consideration the situation in other countries and the condition of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, a war against Russia should be launched at the earliest possible moment. We should realize that as the situation is becoming ever more favorable both for Soviet Russia and the other powers, it becomes necessary

for the Imperial Government to adopt with regard to Soviet Russia a policy calculated to begin a war as soon as possible."

The same document, according to Istvestia, states that "it is quite possible that despite our strategy, our crushing blows and our tendency to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, it might for a variety of reasons prove difficult to terminate the war in full accord with the plan of action as outlined elsewhere. We should, of course, advance as far as Lake Baikal, but at the final point of our war operations, there will arise an important question. We should then advance to the West but the details of this advance must be determined by the general situation obtaining at that time and will particularly depend upon the situation of the powers which will advance from the West. In case we come to a halt at the Transbaikalian Railway, the occupied territory must become part and parcel of the Empire. Our troops will have to be

stationed on this territory as military colonies, that is for a long time. We must be prepared to secure this occupation and then await developments. As it will be difficult for Japan to administer a mortal blow to the Soviet Union by military operations, we must resort to the weapon of propaganda, drawing Russia's Western neighbors and other countries into the struggle and, simultaneously, seek to disintegrate the Soviet Union from within. This must be done by utilizing the White Russian groups both within and outside of Russia as well as all other anti-Soviet elements. The present situation is highly favorable for the realization of such combinations."

Reg.
attach 4/12
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4.3.32

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1932

Czarist Premier Backs Moscow In Facing Japanese

Emigre Scores Whites In Manchuria For "Treason"

PARIS, March 2.—(Transocean).—White Russian activities in Manchuria were denounced today as "unpatriotic" by the former Russian Premier Miliukov and now the recognized leader of the democratic Russian emigres in addressing a closely packed meeting of emigres.

M. Miliukov fervently expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would be strong enough to defend Russia's interests in the Far East in the event of any war-like developments there. He and his friends would always be found on the side of Russia, irrespective of what government was in power there, the former premier insisted, after which he scored those emigre circles who were hoping for a defeat of Soviet Russia if the present tension between the two countries should result in an explosion. Such an attitude, the speaker insisted, was incompatible with true patriotism, as were the efforts of certain White Russians in Manchuria to ally themselves with the Japanese, efforts which M. Miliukov branded as "being inspired by blind hatred and treasonable motives."

O/K. S.B.
Information
JBR 4/3

7 File
MAG
4.3.32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
3130
4.3.32.
Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
~~February~~/March 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

11/3

W. Sweno
O. i/c Sp. Br.

3360

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, March 3, 1932

**White Russian Activities In Manchuria
Censured By Former Premier; Declares He
Hopes Soviet Can Protect Her Interests**

(Transocean-Kuo Mtn)

PARIS, March 2.—White Russian activities in Manchuria were denounced today as "unpatriotic" by the former Russian Premier Miliukov, and now the recognized leader of the democratic Russian emigres in addressing a closely packed meeting of emigres.

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File 945

D. 3130

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai.

March 4. 1932.

To O'Leary S.B.

Information -
Reference to the
attached translations
from the "Struggles",
will be contained
in the Daily Intelligence
Report of 4.3.32.

S.W.K.

file W.H.
4.3.32.

HONGKONG MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REC. ST. 11
B. D. 3130
4334

Translation of extracts from a communist handbill entitled "Struggles", issue No. 2, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western district on March 2, 1932.

Japanese Organize "White" Russian Army

The Japanese military authorities have established an office in the Hongkew District for the purpose of recruiting "White" Russians to assist in the military operations at Shanghai. This is evidently due to the fact of the heavy casualties sustained by the Japanese forces during the recent engagements with the Chinese defenders.

375 "White" Russian troops, who were fully armed, arrived here from Diaren on board the s.s. "Changchun Maru" on the morning of February 25. These troops have been well trained by the Japanese and will be used in an attack upon Soviet Russia. Owing to the Japanese troops in Shanghai having come despondent, these "White" Russian troops were sent here to cheer them up and to assist them materially.

Maturity of Japanese Anti-Soviet Plans.

Telegram from Moscow:- The Japanese are organizing "White" Russian armies in the Liao-Ning(Fengtien) Province, evidently for the purpose of launching an attack upon the coast provinces of Soviet Russia in the Far East. These armies will be placed under the direct control of the Japanese.

The recruiting is being secretly carried out by a White Russian General named Kozmin who is acting under the instructions of the Japanese. The registration of unemployed "White" Russians through the Harbin Daily News, a Japanese subsidized newspaper, is merely a camouflage to cover the recruiting of "White" Russian troops in Harbin. Although the actual number of recruits is unobtainable, it is reported that, in one month's time, several parties from 50 to 100 each, were enlisted and sent to Mukden for training. Arms have been supplied by the Japanese. Two

brigades will be organized first, and they will be commanded by White Russian Generals named Mandarakin and Motosloff.

It is report^{ed} that when the White Russian troops commence their attack upon the coast provinces of Soviet Russia, the Japanese troops will start activities along the Western boundary of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

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Translation of extracts from the "Shanghai Zaria"
of February 27, 1932.

I) RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS TO GUARD PEKING-MUKDEN RAILWAY

The administration of the Peking-Mukden Railway intends to entrust the task of guarding a part of the railway track and important stations between Mukden and Shanhaikwan to a Russian detachment specially formed for that purpose.

The question of forming such a detachment has been already decided, in principle, by the administration of the railway and the Japanese Military Authorities, but the details of the project are still under consideration.

Recruiting of Russians for the new detachment has already commenced and the first group of 150 Russians has arrived in Mukden.

According to information from reliable Japanese sources, the first group of Russian guards will be stationed at the Simmintun, Koupontze and Chinchou stations of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

The detachment will be organized along the lines of gendarmerie troops and will protect the sections of the railway entrusted to their care.

The conditions of service in the new detachment are not known yet.

It is reported that the administration of the Peking-Mukden Railway will supply the necessary funds.

II) RUSSIAN AVIATION DETACHMENT TO BE FORMED IN MUKDEN

The Harbin "Zaria" reports that Russians with military training will find employment in the newly formed state.

They are being recruited for the formation of a detachment to guard railways and various districts in Manchuria from roving bands of demoralized elements.

A large Aviation Detachment composed of Russians is being formed in Mukden.

An aviation school is being established at which Russian experts will deliver lectures to Russian young men.

It is reported that a Russian aviation detachment and a Russian aviation school will be established in Harbin.

There is a sufficient number of Russian aviation experts in both towns.

The Harbin aviation detachment and school will be established only after the result of the progress of similar establishments in Mukden becomes known.

Distribution List.

Refused for

Commissioner of Police.

Military Headquarters. ✓

S.V.C.

U.S. Marine Corps. ✓

French Police. ✓

G.S.I. ✓

Royal Naval Office. ✓

British Consulate. ✓

U.S. Consulate. ✓

Japanese Consulate.

Netherlands Consulate.

S.1

Secretary, S.M.C.

File
gls

Copies sent as above.
2/3/32

Translation of extracts from the "Shanghai Echo"
of February 27, 1932.

I) RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS TO GUARD PEKING-MUKDEN RAILWAY

The administration of the Peking-Mukden Railway intends to entrust the task of guarding a part of the railway track and important stations between Mukden and Shanhaikwan to a Russian detachment specially formed for that purpose.

The question of forming such a detachment has been already decided, in principle, by the administration of the railway and the Japanese Military Authorities, but the details of the project are still under consideration.

Recruiting of Russians for the new detachment has already commenced and the first group of 150 Russians has arrived in Mukden.

According to information from reliable Japanese sources, the first group of Russian guards will be stationed at the Sinmintun, Kowantsze and Chinchou stations of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

The detachment will be organized along the lines of gendarmerie troops and will protect the sections of the railway entrusted to their care.

The conditions of service in the new detachment are not known yet.

It is reported that the administration of the Peking-Mukden Railway will supply the necessary funds.

II. RUSSIAN AVIATION DETACHMENT TO BE FORMED IN MANCHUKUO

The Harbin "Zaria" reports that Russians with military training will find employment in the newly formed state.

They are being recruited for the formation of a detachment to guard railways and various districts in Manchuria from roving bands of demoralized elements.

A large Aviation Detachment composed of Russians is being formed in Mukden.

An aviation school is being established at which Russian experts will deliver lectures to Russian young men.

It is reported that a Russian aviation detachment and a Russian aviation school will be established in Harbin.

There is a sufficient number of Russian aviation experts in both towns.

The Harbin aviation detachment and school will be established only after the result of the progress of similar establishments in Mukden becomes known.

Translation of extracts from the "Shanghai Zaria"
of February 27, 1932.

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RECEIVED
U. S. D. REGISTRY
C. B. D. ~~3448~~
25-2-32

Translation of an article appearing in the
Shanghai Zaria (Russian) of February 25, 1932

RUSSIAN DETACHMENT 2000 STRONG TO BE FORMED IN MANCHURIA
Harbin, 24-2 (From A. Dmitrieff our own correspondent).

A Russian Volunteer Detachment is being
formed at Mukden for the protection of the South-
Manchurian Railways.

The strength of the detachment, it is
said, will be 2000. The first group of 150 volunteers
has already left Harbin for South Manchuria.

O'K. S.B. Information
dBR 25/2.

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SHANGHAI
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 344
Date 18.1.32

Special Branch No.2.

January 27, 1932.

Recruiting in Shanghai of White Russians by Japanese.

Information has been received to the effect that an office for the recruiting of White Russians has been established in the premises of the Shanghai Nichi Nichi, 12 Chapoo Road. Upon registration volunteers are informed that they would perhaps be sent to Mukden in a few days or during the course of the next two months.

Volunteers engaged will be provided with free transportation to Mukden and the sum of \$20. for travelling expenses. It is understood that following their arrival in Mukden they will be despatched to other centres in Manchuria. The minimum pay for a private soldier is Yen 30 per month, while specialists such as machine gunners, etc. will receive more.

It is reported that if a sufficient number of White Russians can be enlisted, they will be formed into a separate unit for service as Railway Guards along the various lines in Manchuria under Japanese control.

Copy for Secretary-General, S.M.C.

Commissioner of Police.

*Report sent to:
Mr. Major Penney
Mr. Capt. Titch
Mr. Capt. Brown
Mr. Capt. Kelly
18.1.32 S.P.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. *3445*
Section 2. S. B. Station *27*

Date *14* 27 1931

Subject (in full) Recruiting in Shanghai of White Russians by Japanese.

Made by D. S. Tcherevshansky

Forwarded by *J.B. Kim*

Information has been received to the effect that an office for the recruiting of White Russians has been established in the premises of the Shanghai Nichi Nichi, 12 Chapoo Road. Upon registration volunteers are informed that they would perhaps be sent to Mukden in a few days or during the course of the next two months.

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It is reported that if a sufficient number of White Russians can be enlisted, they will be formed into a separate unit for service as Railway Guards along the various lines in Manchuria under Japanese control.

J. Tcherevshansky
D. S.

In connection with the above inquiries are being continued. J.B. 27/1

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,

Information and forms

J.B. Simons
Q. 4c Sp. Br.

27:1:32

of return
J.B. 27/1

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

LOCAL MUNICIPAL CODE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3130
2 3 34

March 1st,

22.

My dear

I send herewith confidentially for your information a copy of a detective report dealing with the alleged rapprochement between "White Russians" and Japanese and a summarized translation of an appeal made to "White Russians" by General Kistorski.

Yours sincerely,

✓Boone,
✓Barly,
✓Field,
✓Steptoe,
✓Jesselyn.



File
2:3:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

File No. _____
SECTION 2
C. B. D. 3130
Date February 28, 1932
28-2-32

Subject (in full) Alleged rapprochement between the Japanese and White Russians
in Manchuria.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by S. K. S. i.

With reference to the attached cutting from the "China Press" of January 22, 1932 entitled "French Dispatch says Japan will invade U.S.S.R.", I have to state that since the beginning conflict in Manchuria on September 18, 1931, the possibility of an armed conflict between Japan and the U.S.S.R. has formed the subject of an animated discussion in White Russian circles throughout the Far East and in Europe.

In this connection it will be of interest to note the polemics which took place recently between the two leading Russian newspapers in Paris, the intellectual centre of Russian emigration.

"Poslednia Novosti (Dernieres Nouvelles), organ of the Russian Republican- Democratic Party considers that a war between Japan and the U.S.S.R. would prove detrimental to the interests of national Russia, as it may result in the loss of a large part of Russian territory in the Far East; Russian emigrants, therefore, are requested to abstain from co-operating with Japan, which is pursuing purely imperialistic aims.

The views held on the same subject by "Vozrojdenie" (La Renaissance), representing Russian military circles and certain industrial interests, are, briefly, as follows:-

Realising her own plans and pursuing her own political and economic aims in Manchuria, Japan has stepped on the road which will inevitably lead to a conflict with the U.S.S.R. This conflict may result in a war between the two countries and, possibly, in the establishment of a "buffer state" in Russian territory east of the Lake of Baikal, with a Russian national government and under the protectorate of Japan, with the object of separating her possessions from immediate contact with the U.S.S.R.

HS
29/2
S. K. S. i.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

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Subject (in full)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

Being fully aware that the plans of Japan may in certain points be detrimental to the interests of national Russia, the group represented by " Vozrojdenie", nevertheless, looks forward to a war between Japan and the U.S.S.R. firmly believing that this war will present a unique opportunity for the Russian people to rise and overthrow the Bolshevik Rule. When the government of the U.S.S.R. will be compelled to mobilize and arm large masses of the Russian population, the latter will undoubtedly turn the arms against their oppressors. The " buffer state " will only be the first serious step towards the restoration of national Russia through temporary dismemberment of the U.S.S.R. Therefore, Russian nationalists should seize the opportunity presented by the situation in Manchuria in order to intensify their activities against the Soviet government.

It is believed that these views, which met with considerable opposition in Paris, will receive stronger support in the Far East where the Russian population is more immediately interested in the trend of events. The nervousness with which the Soviet press discusses the slightest rumours regarding the activity of the Russian " White Guards" in the Far East seems to confirm this belief.

According to our information the following Russian political groups in Manchuria are more or less associated with the Japanese:-

1) The followers of Ataman Semennoff, whose pro-Japanese attitude since 1918 is so well known that he is considered to be acting on the instructions of the Japanese Government. The headquarters of this group is at present in Mukden. On January 14,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

-3-

1932 they formed an organization known as the " Association of Russian Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia " and appointed the following persons to be members of the Governing Board:- General Petuhoff (President), General Klerge, Vsevolod N. Ivanoff, Slaviansky Karganoff and Korniloff . This body which claims the sole right to represent Russian residents in the territory of the new state in Manchuria and Mongolia is regarded as a self appointed body by General Horvat, the head of Russian emigrants in the Far East. A pro-Japanese newspaper entitled " Mukden " is published by this group under the editorship of General Klerge. The present activity of Ataman Semenoff and his followers is confined to the limits of Manchuria and Mongolia.

2) The Siberian Autonomous Organization, of which Professor Golovasheff is the leader, has not yet made itself conspicuous in connection with this movement(File D.2983)

3) The so called " Delovoi Komitet "(Active Committee) an organization formed in Harbin in December 1931 is under the presidentship of A.N. Koroboff, editor of the Russian newspaper " Russkoe Slovo " in Harbin. Generals Sycheff, Kosmin, Shilnikoff and Messrs Lutsheff, Koshkoff and V.F. Ivanoff representing the Russian General Military Union, the Russian Fascists in the Far East, the Cossacks' Groups, and General Horvat together with a group of the " right wing " respectively, - are members of this body.

I.A. Mihailoff is reported to be the head of this organization. He was minister of finance in Admiral Kolchak's Government in Siberia in 1919, and later held an important post in the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway at the time when

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

..... Station,
Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

-4-

Ostroumoff was manager of this concern. He was connected with the Harbin newspaper "Zaria" until recently when he joined the "Harbin Times", a pro-Japanese paper published in the Russian language in Harbin.

The banquet referred to in the attached cutting and at which Colonel Osawa, the Japanese editor of the "Harbin Times" was the guest of honour, was organized by members of the "Delovoi Komitet". It was also responsible for sending a deputation consisting of Generals Sycheff and Shilnikoff and Mr Koroboff, to welcome General Tamon, commander of the Japanese troops in Manchuria, upon his arrival in Harbin.

It is reported that this group is interested not only in purely Manchurian affairs but also, to a greater degree, in active propaganda against the Bolshevist government in Russia.

If the "Harbin Times" is to be considered as being the official organ of the Japanese Authorities in Manchuria, their attitude towards the advances made by certain members of the "Delovoi Komitet" and other Russian organizations and individual members of the Russian population is far from being encouraging. A lengthy article appeared in that paper recently in which some very caustic remarks were passed regarding the unfounded and ridiculous expectations on the part of certain circles of the Russian population in connection with Japanese action in Manchuria. A "friendly warning" was given to these circles to the effect that the Japanese Authorities are not interested in their schemes.

Attached herewith is a summarized translation of an appeal made by General Dietericks, Head of the Far Eastern

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

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Subject (in full).....

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-5-

Branch of the Russian General Military Union, urging Russian emigrants to subscribe to the " National Fund" in order to be in a position to lend a helping hand to the Russian people in its struggle against their communist oppressors. It is pointed out that events of a decisive character are likely to take place in May 1932 and that Russian nationalists ^{should} have to rely upon themselves in the realisation of their aims.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

*Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information and future
of return.*

J. L. Givens

O. i/c Sp. Br.

28.2.32.

*John M
2/2*

Moscow In Fear Of White Guards

Japan Supporting Army Of Anti-Soviets, Is Russia Claim

(United Press)

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—The formation of an entire Russian army in Manchuria, provided under official Japanese direction for the purpose of an attack upon the maritime provinces of the Soviet Union will be charged in a press dispatch being printed in tomorrow's officially supported newspapers here, based upon a press dispatch from the semi-official Soviet news agency from Peiping.

From sources in which the Soviet official news agency professes to have complete confidence, information is being declared that the Japanese instructed the White Russian General Romanovsky to organize a regiment which in mid-January was already well underway.

Open Accusations

The dispatch provides concrete basis for recent emphatic apprehensions concerning White Guard activities in Manchuria, as expressed particularly in the War Commissariat's anniversary manifesto this week, accusing the White emigre of plotting openly to attack Soviet territory with the assistance of "certain imperialists."

The dispatch from Peiping declares that enlistments have been conducted in Harbin under cover of registration of the unemployed through the Haibin Times, a newspaper alleged to be subsidized by the Japanese military.

Strength Not Known

The extent of the enlistments is not disclosed, but in mid-January the dispatch declares that several hundred Chinese and the personnel of a few Japanese companies had been taken to avoid disclosure of the actual location of operations which have been of a nature and involving in military.

The dispatch alleges that the two brigades which they have been equipped with are based by General Murakami and General Kuroki.

It is stated that the attack upon the northern provinces by the White Guard movement has been planned to coincide with a Japanese offensive against Soviet territory.

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

western terminus of the Chinese Eastern railway.

Seen As China Threat

Evidently the Soviet officials attach the greatest importance to this dispatch. Both Soviet and Japanese representatives here have indicated to the United Press recently that White Russian emigre are the chief threat of war in Manchuria.

The officially controlled newspapers here remain completely silent so far as comment upon events in Manchuria and the rest of China, although persons close to government. But the tone of their news dispatches is clearly sympathetic to the Chinese forces as they fight.

W.I.

S.S.,
For attention
please.

W.B. 2/2

J.P.
27.2.32

General Semenov, the once famous leader of the White Russians, reached Kobe recently in the liner, Baikal Maru, and immediately left for Tokyo. He is reported to have stated: "The object of my present trip to Japan is to carry back to my colleagues in Manchuria the good news that I am endeavouring to secure, or have established the right of domicile and protection for the 150,000 White Russians now living in Manchuria and who will, no doubt, come under the new Manchurian regime which is now being established. I expect to discuss these affairs with my associates in Yokohama. I also want to deny the rumour that I am running a shop in Mukden as absolutely unfounded." Major Haratani, of the Manchurian Special Service, arrived in the same vessel.

ATANAH G.H. SEHENGU

ABR

VOROSHILOV TALKS ABOUT WAR

"Imperialists" Accused
Of Dark Designs
Soviet Russia

MOSCOW AVOWS DESIGN TO PURSUE PEACE

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—The imperialists are conducting their preparations for war against the Soviet under cover of their professedly as "peace" efforts for peace and disarmament, while the destruction of Soviet property in the Far East is being hastened, avows M. V. Voroshilov, Soviet Commissar for War, in a speech based on the 14th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

He adds his belief that East and West are elaborating plans for intervention in Russia and social opiate is being worked up while bands of White Guards are organizing to fight the Soviet and seize Soviet interests in the Far East. Nevertheless the Soviet would persist in its pursuit of peace.—Reuter.

Challenge To Capitalism

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—Defiance was hurled at the capitalist world to-day in a manifesto issued on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Red Army by the Revolutionary War Council and signed by Comrade Voroshilov, Commissary of War.

After exhorting both the army and the civil populace to be prepared for all emergencies, the manifesto scorns the imperialist Powers insisting that they are

feverishly preparing for a new war, while camouflaging their preparations with empty words about peace and disarmament. "The so-called disarmament conference," the manifesto states, opened to the accompaniment of the boom of cannon on the Pacific seaboard. While, from the rostrum of the conference, the spokesmen of the imperialist Powers talked with their tongues in their cheeks about peace in the Far East, bombs were raining there on a defenceless population, towns were being destroyed by all the implements of modern war and economic life was completely paralyzed, while thousands of toilers and their families perished miserably.

The imperialists, the manifesto goes on to charge, are preparing a new war against Soviet Russia. Under a barrage of lies, slander and misrepresentation, plans are being perfected both in the West and in the East for a crusade against Soviet Russia. Bands of White Russians are being organized, with the support of various Powers, to act as the vanguard of intervention and are now openly preparing for a campaign to seize the Maritime Provinces.

In conclusion, the manifesto states that the policy of the Soviet Union always has been, and always will be, one of peace. "At the same time, however, it behoves us to remain on guard. The disarmament conference notwithstanding, the international situation now, more than ever, is fraught with ominous possibilities. The war Japan is waging upon China is the best proof of that. The Red Army will protect the Soviet Union in any and all circumstances. It will beat back all our enemies, no matter how many there will be and no matter from where they will launch their attack."—Transocean-Kuo Min.

UBR

SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3430
23.1.32

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1932

French Dispatch Says Japan Will Invade U.S.S.R.

Soviet Maritime Provinces Alleged Next In Tokyo Program Of War

Japan To Expand Into Russia
PARIS, Jan. 21. (Transocean).—The Japanese military authorities in Manchuria have completed all preparations for anti-Chinese military operations and, according to a French dispatch to the Japanese de Tokyo, which is being reprinted and featured by the Paris press, this morning.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, the Japanese command has no fears of the Red Army, while the men and officers are said to be eager for the fight.

White Court Japanese

MOSCOW, January 21. (Transocean).—Highly sensational reports of a growing friendship between the white Russian leaders and the Japanese military authorities in Northern Manchuria were published this morning by the entire Russian press.

All these reports are dated from Harbin and, in support of their allegations, speak freely from the Japanese newspapers there. Thus, the *Harbin Nichi Nichi* is said to have declared that military activities in Northern Manchuria were becoming inevitable, while the *Yokohama Shimbun*, a Japanese-controlled white Russian journal, is quoted as declaring that Japanese officials "will not permit any movement regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway."

The Japanese editor of the *Harbin Nichi Nichi*, a white Russian journal, is quoted as declaring that Japanese officials "will not permit any movement regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway."

25 Inkopies

55 minutes

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DBR

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S2,

Please report
on reflections of the
alleged rapprochement
visible in Shanghai
JPL

Summarized translation of General Dieterick's appeal to White Russian Emigrants, which appeared in local Russian newspapers on January 31, 1932.

For the third time during the past few years the Far East is again the scene of events which might have a great influence upon the realization of the national aims of White Russian emigrants. For the third time these events arise, develop and pass by leaving us unmoved by their tremendous importance, while we are still standing before the closed door to our country, which we left ten years ago.

During the Sino-Soviet conflict of 1929 we were not unified and had no means to enable us to take an active part in the events, or, as an independent force, engage in the struggle against the communists. We were compelled to rely upon the help of China in the realization of our national aims. The help, of course, (did) was not forthcoming so the event passed by.

In 1930 a revolt against the Soviet Rule broke out ^{in the Far East} in the provinces of ~~the~~ Russia, ~~Far East~~. Our participation in it, our direction and our help might have been of immense importance for the development of the nationalist movement on Russian soil. Hundreds of thousands were required and we collected only \$5,000. The movement was suppressed and the events of first importance passed by without any consequence. Again we relied upon the help of foreigners and foreigners in turn helped the Soviet by granting credit to them.

At present, in 1932, the Japanese action in Manchuria, in the zone which is in immediate contact with the USSR, presents a unique opportunity for finding ways of realization of our national aspirations, of extending our help to our brothers suffering under the communist yoke. Large funds, millions of dollars are required for these purposes and, we

are STILL expecting that these funds will be supplied by others including Japan.

Notwithstanding the hysterical outcries of Moscow Bolsheviks that they "will not surrender even a single inch of the territory of the USSR to their enemies", they will, in order to keep their power over Russia, sign another disgraceful treaty similar of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty rather than be involved in a war. To force the bolsheviks to resort to arms and, consequently, to arm large masses of the Russian population, - is a task which can be accomplished by Russian emigrants only, as White-Russian anti-Soviet organizations alone, independently of the question of their numerical strength, possess a unique inner power, present a menace capable of shaking the very foundation of the Red Despot's rule in the territory of the former Russian Empire.

Therefore, the problem of unifying our efforts is more pressing than ever at present, as well as the necessity of raising our own National Fund. We must not forget that in all possible cases of solution by the Japanese of their historical problem, the problem of financing the Russian national movement can be solved by Russian emigrants themselves only.

Pointing out that events of a decisive character are likely to take place in May 1932 and that at least \$500,000 will be required for the support of the struggle against the communist oppressors, General Dietericks appeals to all Russian emigrants, wherever they live, to contribute to the National Fund addressing their contributions either in his name, No. 154 Route Pere Robert or to the "Fonds de Secours", Banque Franco-Chinoise Shanghai. He expresses to hope that having certain funds, Russian emigrants in the Far East will be able to find ways of

rendering active assistance to the Russian people in its struggle for the national revival.